[illegible] GAZETTE

SATURDAY, February 14, 1795. Number [illegible]

[illegible] by JOHN SCULL, in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.

[illegible] TOWN

[illegible] the ſubſcriber on the [illegible] for many years paſt by [illegible] of M'Kee's ferry. The [illegible] the ſaid Town is de- [illegible] beautiful point, [illegible] of the Monongahela & [illegible] about fifteen [illegible] Pittſburgh by water, and [illegible]. The plan on [illegible] Town is to be improved [illegible] of two lots of 60 [illegible] each lot having the advan- [illegible] an alley 20 feet [illegible] conveniance of ſtables [illegible] Streets are eighty [illegible]. Near the [illegible] Town is a large area or [illegible] for a market houſe. [illegible] the lots front the two [illegible] Monongahela and Youghiogeny, [illegible] will be given by the ſub- [illegible] the uſe of a place of wor- [illegible] ſeminary of learning.

[illegible] of this place is ſo well [illegible] Weſtern Country that [illegible] that can be [illegible] for the information of [illegible] below the mountain [illegible] wiſh to become purchaſers [illegible] neceſſary to premiſe, that it [illegible] one of the beſt in the weſ- [illegible] for trade and commerce, [illegible] advantage of the two ri- [illegible] Monongahela and Youghiogeny [illegible] its banks, being near [illegible] and ſaw mills, cloſe to [illegible] the Forks of Yough [illegible] is indiſputably the [illegible] we have it is at leaſt 12 [illegible] to Philadelphia than [illegible] it has public roads laid [illegible] in different directions.

[illegible] of each lot is to be 20 [illegible] one dollar ground rent [illegible] annually. To avoid diſ- [illegible] every purchaſer, is to [illegible] decided by a Lottery, [illegible] be held on the ſpot on the [illegible] April next. Each purchaſer [illegible] of receiving his ticket is [illegible] dollars, and the reſidue [illegible] draws his number and gets [illegible]. The majority of purchaſers [illegible] the drawing are to chooſe [illegible] who ſhall draw the tickets, [illegible] perſons ſhall point out the four [illegible] appropriated to public uſes, [illegible] drawing.

[illegible] to be had of John Hannah [illegible] Pittſburgh; Andrew Swear- [illegible] Waſhington; John Taylor [illegible] Greenſburgh, James Wallace [illegible] Mills, Peter Whiteſide mercht. [illegible] and of the ſubſcriber [illegible] premiſes.

JOHN M'KEE.

[illegible] A plan of the town with [illegible] annexed, may be ſeen at any [illegible] places.

[illegible] 1795.

[illegible]EAS I have purchaſed a [illegible] about 100 gallons from [illegible] M'Comes, who then [illegible] work on the place of Mr. [illegible] Mingo creek meeting [illegible] the firſt of November [illegible] the ſaid ſtill was for- [illegible] United States before the [illegible] unknown to me, I [illegible] of forewarning all [illegible] an aſſignment on [illegible] to him, two [illegible] pounds each, the [illegible] due in April, [illegible] to pay them [illegible] there are fa- [illegible] by law.

[illegible] BOGGS.
[illegible] county,
[illegible] 1795.

FRANCIS BRYAN & Co.
Have a quantity of
Sugar Kettles,
and other Caſtings for ſale, and alſo bar-iron.
Mouth of Jacob's creek,
February 2, 1795.

Lewis Bond & Co.

Have [illegible] received and are now opening at their ſtore oppoſite Pittſburgh, and at John M'Kee's, mouth of Yough, a large and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which they will ſell low for caſh or country produce.

February 6, 1795.

WILLIAM CHRISTY,

Has juſt received a few pieces of plain, grey, [illegible], ſtript and blue

Coatings, Foreſt Cloths,

Flannels, large Roſe Blankets, &c. &c. which he will ſell for Caſh or Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, February 6, 1795.

Joſeph Patterſon, & Co.

HAVE *juſt received a large aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, which they will ſell on moderate terms for caſh or country produce.*

He alſo wiſhes to inform the public that he has a Nail Manufactory, where they may be ſupplied with Nails of all ſizes. A few good Nailors will meet with encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber.

Pittſburgh, January 15, 1794.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber on the great road leading from Waſhington to Parkinſon's ferry, ſix miles diſtant from the former, a two year old heifer, having the left ear cropt, and a ſlit in the right, alſo a yearling heifer cropt in the right ear and a ſlit in the left, and a yearling ſteer, having a ſwallow fork in the right ear. The owners by proving property and paying charges may have them again.

JOS. IRON.

January 26, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the rendezvous in this town, *James Devin*, a ſoldier belonging to Major E. Denny's battalion of ſtate levies; he was born in Ireland, ſhort dark hair, dark complexion, pitted with the ſmall pox, 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, by trade a ropemaker, he ſerved his apprenticeſhip to Snowden and North, Philadelphia, had on a blue coat and blue trowſers, and round hat. Any perſon that will take up ſaid deſerter and deliver him at Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

SAMUEL M'CUTCHON.
Enſign, ſtate levies.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the Monongahela river, about one mile from Pittſburgh, a bright bay Horſe about [illegible] hands high, 12 or 14 years old, his back much hurt with a pack ſaddle, [illegible] hind foot, a natural pacer, [illegible] mane and tail. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have him again.

JOSEPH LUDLOW.

January [illegible], 1795.

A large aſſortment of
BOULTING CLOTHS,
of a ſuperior quality, to be ſold on the loweſt terms by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore in Mercerſburgh.

ROBERT PARKER.

December 25, 1794.

A *generous price in Caſh*

will be given for a good Milk COW. One with a calf will be preferred.— Enquire of the Printer.

January 30, 1795.

WHEREAS I have purchaſed a Still of 75 gallons from Eleanor Davis, widow of James Davis, deceaſed; and whereas the ſaid ſtill was forfeited to the ſtates by being ſubject to the exciſe previous to ſaid purchaſe, which I am called upon for. This is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on two notes given by me to ſaid Eleanor Davis, one for ſixteen pounds, and the other for ſeven pounds five ſhillings, as I am determined not to pay them, and am willing to give back the ſtill and receive my notes.

JOHN CARMICHAEL.
Fayette county, Franklin
townſhip, Dec. 29, 1794.

COMMITTED to the jail of Allegheny county, on the 29th day of December laſt, a mulatto boy who calls himſelf *James Foſter*, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet high, down look, ſays his maſter's name is John Wilmouth, living in Harford county, Maryland, when he was apprehended he ſaid his maſter had given him permiſſion to go and ſee his mother who lives in Kentucky, but he had no paſs.

A. ROBERTSON, Jailor.
Pittſburgh, January 20, 1795.

At a meeting of the DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY of the CITY of NEW-YORK, held at citizen Hunter's Wedneſday evening, Jan. 14, 1795, the following ADDRESS was unanimouſly agreed to and ordered to be printed:

The DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY of the city of NEW-YORK, to their BRETHREN, the CITIZENS of the UNITED STATES.

FELLOW FREEMEN,

The alarm has been given! a ſignal has been made! confidence hath fled, and the ſweets of ſecurity have given place to the apprehenſions of danger! At the ſeat of government a voice, loud, and impoſing, has been heard, and already has it reached the diſtant corners of the union! We have been charged with the commiſſion of crimes the moſt aggravated, and ſome of the public functionaries have become our accuſers. We have been ſtigmatiſed with harbouring deſigns deſtructive to the peace, and ſubverſive of the conſtitution of our country; and ſome of the repreſentatives of the people have liſtened to the accuſation! To a call ſo imperious and ſo powerful, ſilence would be a crime; inattention would aſſume the aſpect of a total dereliction of character, and a criminal abandonment of principles.

The privilege of a fair and impartial hearing is a right ſacred to innocence, and conſecrated to the preſervation of virtue. Painful as it at all times is, to labour under the ſuſpicions of guilt; when the imputation becomes ſtrengthened by men whoſe characters and ſtation in life have wreſted the public confidence in their favour; when the imputation is [illegible] ed under the impoſing [illegible] their names, and ſupported [illegible] all powerful ſtamp of their [illegible] ty; when the crimes [illegible] only ſuch as would prove [illegible] the deareſt intereſts of their [illegible] but even threaten [illegible] the elements of ſocial [illegible] of language become inadequate [illegible] ſcribe the emotions of [illegible]. Contemptible as we have [illegible] artifices of our enemies, [illegible] deſpiſed their calumnies, we [illegible] the preſent ought not to be [illegible] ver in ſilence, for the ſupport of [illegible] reputation, for the preſervation [illegible] our reputation, for the preſervation [illegible] our character, as PATRIOTS, as CITI[illegible] ZENS and as MEN. We [illegible] our appeal to the PEOPLE.

To you our fellow freemen, to [illegible] the people of the United States, [illegible] only SUPREME SOVEREIGN of [illegible] country, you to whom all power, [illegible] erciſed for ſocial purpoſes, is reſpon- ſible for the fulfilment of its dele- gated truſts, as this moment we [illegible] dreſs ourſelves. At your auguſt [illegible] bunal, devoted to the preſervation [illegible] public liberty, and conſecrated to the guardianſhip of the laws, we [illegible] all the charges and evidences [illegible] us—feeling as we do, the recti[illegible] of our intentions, unconſcious of [illegible] nality, or error, from the deciſion [illegible] that tribunal, we have every thing [illegible] hope and nothing to fear. By [illegible] determination therefore, by the [illegible] of JUSTICE and of our COUNTRY [illegible] ourſelves TO STAND [illegible] FALL.

To begin, with the firſt, and [illegible] momentous accuſation, our ſuppoſed inſtrumentality in exciting or fomen- ting the late *inſurrection at Pittſburgh*. —But how ſhall we vindicate ourſelves againſt a charge exhibited without teſtimony; Unſupported by the faint- eſt ſhadow of evidence; So weak and futile, as ſcarcely to poſſeſs an atten- dant circumſtance in its favour.

Ardent and ſincere in our attachment to the cauſe of liberty, *your cauſe as well as our own*, we have exerciſed a right, the moſt invaluable to freemen, and dangerous to TYRANTS ONLY. No ſooner had the exiſtence of our inſtitution been announced to the world, than certain characters, unfriendly to the principles of equal liberty, commenced an outrageous warfare of ſlander and abuſe againſt us. Accuſations the moſt groundleſs, and calumnies the moſt baſely diſhonourable, were heaped upon each other. Even the* preſs, that hitherto faithful guardian of public freedom, through the induſtrious artifices of our enemies, became converted into a vehicle of abuſe. Such has been the avidity with which certain writings in periodical publications have been circulated, as manifeſtly proves that their publiſhers and fabricators were actuated by more than ordinary motives, ſtimulated by incentives more lucrative than honorable, more beneficial to themſelves, than productive of the proſperity of their country.

Still relying upon the purity of our motives and the juſtice of our cauſe, impreſſed with the moſt forcible conviction of the indulgent candor, and determined patriotiſm of our countrymen, we contented ourſelves with ſubmitting to public view a fair and accurate ſtatement of the nature of our inſtitution and the principles by which we had been uniformly governed. Obſerving the ſtricteſt obedience and regard to the laws and political [illegible] tions of our country, we remained tisfied with the conſciouſneſs of ha- ng deſerved your friendly countenance and approbation.

Such was the hiſtory of our aſſociion, and proceedings, and ſimilar as the conduct of the other patriotic ſtitutions, when an alarming oppoſion to one of the laws of the union, ok place in the weſt of Pennſylvania. t the commencement of the preſent ſſion of Congreſs, the preſident of e United States, in his addreſs to the ublic repreſentatives, in ſome meaure, attributed that inſurrection to rtain *ſelf created ſocieties,"* The nate, in their anſwer to that addreſs ublicly pronounced their acquieſnce in the opinion.

The ſolemnity and publicity of teſtimony ſhould always bear a juſt analogy to the extent, and enormity of he crime that is charged.—But of hat conduct have we been guilty, hus to ſubject us to preſidential animadverſion, or ſenatorial proſcription. The cenſure of the ſenate has been indiſcriminate. But ſhall we be condemned without proof ? It may be poſſibly urged, that our *ſentiments are inimical to the law, which gave birth to the inſurrection*—but does it from thence follow, that we approved of the *mode* and *violence* of the oppoſition ? We expreſſed our diſapprobation of the principles of an EXCISE, but in terms, full as pointed, *we condemned all unconſtitutional oppoſition to the law of our country.* Nay, to render our aſſertions ſtill leſs doubtful the members of our ſiſter ſocieties of the ſtates from which the requiſition was made, among the foremoſt to fly with alacrity, and promptitude to the ſtandard erected for the defence of the conſtitution.

Is our being " *ſelf created*" reckoned among the charges of the proſcription ? By *whom* then ought we to be conſtituted ? If appointed by *delegation* we would become the repreſentatives of the people, if *elected* we ſhould become organs of the general will. But are not all private aſſociations eſtabliſhed upon the foundation of their own authority, an authority ſanctioned by the firſt principles of ſocial life, and guaranteed by the ſpirit of the laws ! Was it thought *neceſſary* to obtain a *ſpecial act* of legiſlative power for the *excluſive* creation of the SOCIETY OF CINCINNATUS of which our firſt executive magiſtrate, is, or was the preſident officer, or *is that ſociety* " SELF CREATED ?"

Is it for *aſſembling* that we are accuſed ? what law FORBIDS it ? for *deliberating*, for *thinking*, for *exerciſing the faculties of the mind.* What ſtatute has DEPRIVED us of the RIGHT ? For the *publication of our ſentiments*, where is the conſtitution that is *prohibitory* ? If our opinions are founded in political error, if they are calculated to miſlead, counteract their evil tendency by the *force of argument.* Truth may be ſuppreſſed by violence, but it will ever triumph amidſt freedom of enquiry. Is it for *animadverting* upon the *conduct of government* or for preſuming *to diſapprove of any of the meaſures* of adminiſtration, that we are cenſured ? The government is *reſponſible* to its ſovereign the people for the faithful exerciſe of its entruſted power, and *any part of the people* have the right to expreſs their opinions on the government.

But what poſſible danger has the government of this country, to apprehend from the exiſtence of popular ſocieties ? They have no intereſt but in common with their fellow citizens, they are equally concerned in the preſervation of law and the eſtabliſhment of civil order, for upon that the ſafety of their lives, and the ſecurity of their fortunes depend. They have pledged themſelves as faithful citizens, while they uſe their utmoſt endeavours to preſerve public liberty, to maintain inviolate the principles of the conſtitution, and their *perſonal intereſt* is a ſurety reſponſible for their ſincerity. They are not even ſuſpected of being the *advocates of a ſtanding army* in time of peace ; they never have uſed their endeavours to *cheriſh a funding ſyſtem*, to negociate *unneceſſary loans* or to preſerve a *public debt for ever* ; for they derive not the ſmalleſt benefit from the influence which that ſyſtem of meaſures, never fails to occaſion. They indeed hold their aſſemblages in the evening, the private employments, and avocations of their members, prevent them from aſſembling in the day ; they indeed *cloſe the doors* of the rooms which they frequent, becauſe they are not obliged, to hold their meetings in the public ſtreets, and becauſe *they have always claimed the valuable privilege* OF CHUSING THEIR COMPANY. They cannot ſurely be ſuſpected of *plots* againſt the liberty, combination againſt the laws, or conſpiracies againſt the conſtiution of their country. They are *too numerous* for the purpoſes of *conſpiracy*, their numbers would become the means of inevitable detection.

It has frequently been aſſerted, it has even been maintained with in the walls of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, That the exiſtence of *popular aſſemblages*, muſt inevitably terminate in the violation of laws and in the deſtruction of government. And why ! becauſe they PROMOTE ENQUIRY ? becauſe they produce INVESTIGATION. A good government and in danger from *aſſociations of the people* ! a conſtitution, the *conſervation* and *ſecurity of the public intereſt*, and yet endangered by the very perſons *whoſe welfare it ſo eſſentially promotes* ! This is a contradiction too groſs to be believed, a paradox too abſurd to be credited. It was FREE INVESTIGATION that procured our emancipation from the deſtable yoke of Britiſh thraldom ; it was FREE INVESTIGATION that eſtabliſhed that liberty which now forms the enviable bleſſing and the boaſted birth right of the American citizens. It was FREE INVESTIGATION that procured the adoption of the conſtitution of the United States, and IT IS FREE INVESTIGATION that muſt ever form *the only ſure ſupport* of that conſtitution, and conſtitute the only permanent baſis for the preſervation of the liberties of the people.

Fellow Citizens ! we owe to you, we owe to the purity of our cauſe, a faithful portrait of our fundamental principles. We feel ourſelves the determined friends of public liberty, but we are equally the enemies of licentiouſneſs and anarchy. While we ſincerely expreſs our warm attachment to the moſt ſacred rights, of humanity, with you we are the ſteady advocates of law, and ſocial order—Baniſh far diſtant then, the hated voice of calumny, and liſten with attention to the ſentiments we ſhall ever continue to inculcate.

CIVIL LIBERTY is the right of the citizens freely to diſpoſe of his actions ſubject only to the reſtraint of the laws. It leaves us the compleat maſterſhip over all our actions that are in themſelves indifferent, and only recognized coercion, when ſuch coercion is neceſſary to reſtrain us from the commiſſion of injuries.—Reſtraint commences, at that point, where the liberty of one individual is incompatible with the ſafety, or happineſs of another—it is dictated by juſtice, and conſtitutes law.

Reſtraint from the commiſſion of injuries being neceſſary for the preſervation of individual ſafety, forms one of the foundamental objects of the ſocial ſtate. Perſonal ſecurity, protection from violence, and enjoyment of civil rights are claims of the citizens which ſociety is obligated to guarrantee. To give efficacy to theſe right, ſociety is veſted with adequate powers, compoſed of an aggregation of the rights ſurrendered by individuals for the ſafety and preſervation of the *reſiduum.* Theſe powers conſtitute the ſovereignty of a ſtate.

Legiſlation is a power of the ſovereignty exerciſed ſole purpoſe of promoting the public welfare. It is a declaration of the general will, through the medium of organs appointed by the conſtitution. Laws thus pronounced, form a rule for the regulation of the conduct of the citizens, and obedience on the part of the citizens forms the ſtipulated price for the protection he receives from the laws. It being neceſſary, for the *preſervation* of civil liberty, that limits ſhould be preſcribed for the regulation of human conduct, it is equally neceſſary for its *ſecurity* that limits ſhould be aſſigned to the law.

NATURE has placed the ſovereignty of ſtates in the individuals who compoſed them. *Tyranny*, which is everfounded upon artifical regulations, has veſted it in the monarch or the government. In *deſpotic communities* all the Magiſtrates are *inviolable*, and the powers of the government *unlimited*—In *Democracies*, whether ſtrictly popular or repreſentative, the public functionaries are *reſponſible to ſociety*, for the due exerciſe of the powers with which they are entruſted.

In every free ſtate the ſovereignty is veſted in the people, and each individual is at once a legiſlature, and a ſovereign. From the impoſſibility of *perſonally exerciſes* the ſovereign powers, has, ariſen the neceſſity of REPRESENTATIVES. The ſecurity of public liberty, has annexed *reſponſibility* to the perſon of the *repreſentative.*

In every conſtitution, the power that is entruſted to the government, *more than what is neceſſary* for the ſafety and welfare of ſociety, approaches within the verge of TYRANNY. Every degree of coercion *more than what is* indiſpenſible for the purpoſes of general, and individual preſervation, is ſo far a DEPOTISM. The legiſlature at that inſtant becomes a TYRANT, and the people dwindle into SLAVES.

The LEGISLATIVE is the ONLY SUPREME POWER in a community, whoſe conſtitution is well organized—the executive, and judicial are functions ſubordinate to the legiſlative, ſtill they are equally the organs of the Sovereign power ; equally the Repreſentatives of the general will ; and equally amenable to ſociety for the faithful diſcharge of their reſpective functions.

The ſame reaſon that renders it indiſpenſable for the ſovereign, to delegate ſuitable organs for the maniſeſtation of the general will, renders equally impoſſibly in its collective capacity the exerciſe of its reviſionary power. The reſponſiblity of public functionaries preſuppoſes a right of inveſtigation into their proceedings.—It is a right appurtenant to individuals, otherwiſe it would be incapable of exerciſe. It is a right appurtenant to every collection of individuals—becauſe every aſſociation muſt comprehend all the privileges and properties of the members of whom it is compoſed, and becauſe it is a right, not ſuſceptible of reſtraint in the mode of its enjoyment.

The ſocial ſtate is founded—in immutable juſtice, it has its orgin in the virtues and benevolence of the human heart—it is the common parent, that attaches its members to each other, by the endearing ties of common intereſt, and reciprocal affection—it creates a new relation between men, beſides the general of nature, pregnant with duties ; and it affords the neceſſary means for their fulfilment—in the boſom of ſociety, man acquires that KNOWLEDGE which is the ſource of the moſt exalted felicity, and forms his diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic—he enters into thoſe tender connections which form the charm, and the ſolace of civilized life, and are ſources of the moſt happy enjoyment. In fine, he becomes enabled to diſplay, all the talents of the mind ; to [illegible] virtues of the heart. [illegible] will, the ſupreme law of [illegible] public good ; Juſtice [illegible] decrees, Virtue enforces, [illegible] ſanctifies the principle.

REPRESENTATIVES of the PEOPLE ! ye to whom the voice of your country, hath delegated the precious truſt of preſerving inviolate her moſt ineſtimable intereſts ; ye whom the conſtitution hath inveſted with the ſolemn authority of promulgating the general will, which always decrees the public ſafety—Will ye conſent to become the aſſaſſins of the law, by deſtroying the moſt ſacred rights, of the citizens, freedom of ſpeech and opinion ; rights which are claimed under their ſanction, and enforced by their authority ? Will ye become the firſt violaters of that conſtitution, through which you claim your delegated truſt, by eſtabliſhing yourſelves into a ſelf elected authoritative tribunal which it does not recognize ; by the aſſumption of powers which it does not delegate ; by the exerciſe of authorities, which it has not granted ?

What ſhall preſerve public liberty, but the wiſdom of an enlightened people ? What ſhall ſupport the law, unleſs their authority ? Who ſhall become the guardians of the ſocial welfare, who the conſervators of the conſtitution, but the people themſelves ? How has it happened that Athens and Sparta, once the celebrated ſeats of liberty, onee the boaſt of philoſophers, the pride of Greece, and the envy of mankind, hath fallen the devoted victims of Ottoman tyranny ? Their climate is ſtill the ſame, their ſoil equally fertile, and the beams of the Sun equally luminous and ſplendid, but the WISDOM of the Athenians is extinct, and the virtue of the Lacedemonian has long been expired—Why is it that over the extenſive continent of Africa and Aſia not the ſmalleſt veſtige of liberty, can be diſcovered however induſtrious the reſearch ? Is it becauſe the countenance of the African has aſſumed a ſable garb ? becauſe the complexion of the Aſiatic paſſes through a vaſt variety of ſhades ? Is it becauſe the Turks drink Sherbet or the waters of the Nile overflow ? NO ; the empire of deſpotiſm, founded in violence and maintained by fear, has eſtabliſhed its only permanent ſecurity in the ABJECT IGNORANCE OF ITS SLAVES. The phyſicial force of ſociety can only be exerted for its own deſtruction, when its moral powers have become totally dormant or extinct. Remember that Greece and Rome, and Britain, now enſlaved, were all once free.

And ye public functionaries, the reſponſible ſervants and not the maſters of the people, what can ye have to fear, from aſſemblages of your fellow-citizens ? Have ye already formed the raſh attempt, to violate the public conſtitution—and to enſlave your country ? for then, and not till then, can ye have grounds of apprehenſion from the exerciſe of popular ſocieties. An attempt to enſlave a people yet enlightened, would too evidently terminate, in the deſtruction of the conſpirators, and cannot therefore be preſumed—the inſidious artificer of corruption may poſſeſs a momentary influence, but will ſhrink from the all-diſcriminating eye of a PUBLIC, free, enlightened, omnipotent. The throne of the monarch ſhall be proſtrated to the earth—the oppreſſions of tyranny ſhall have an end—conſtitutions are ſuſceptible of amendment—and laws are ſubject to alteration—But the liberties, the rights of the people are IMMUTABLE, IMPRESCRIPTIBLE, and ETERNAL.

By order of the ſociety,

DAVID GELSTON, Preſident.
Atteſt.
Jacob De La Montagnie, Sec'y.

American Affairs.

NEW YORK, January 24.

Laſt evening Capt. Clark, of the ſhip Olive Branch, came up to town; his ſhip will be up from the Hook about eleven this day. He left the Texel Nov. 16, and has Amſterdam accounts of Nov. 11. the lateſt of any yet received. We have no opportunity to retail particulars at this late hour, the ſubſtance of his acounts are—that NIMEGUEN was taken——that MAESTRICHT was taken as we had heard—that PEACE was the order of the day—and that M'BRIDE's ſhip was towed a *wreck* into the Texel. He does not inform where the *nobel Duke* is, but the Duke of *Brunſwick* commands.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.

A letter from New-York mentions the arrival there of the Camilia from Malaga which place ſhe left on the 1ſt of December. At that period accounts had been received, that the French were beſieging Barcelona and that the Spaniſh royal family were about retiring to Seville from Madrid.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, dated Oct. 14.

"You will pleaſe to publiſh in the newſpaper of your city, that general (now Marſhall de Camp) I.I. Euſtace is at preſent in Switzerland, has left France with all honor and confidence of the National Convention: and that he intends ſoon to embark for his native country, the United States of America, by the way of Holland."

The exports of Philadelpha *for the quarter*, ending on the 31ſt December, 1794, were 2,872,040 dollars, which ſum exceeds that of the coreſponding quarter of 1793 by 1,131,351 dollars.

A merchant of this city favoured the Editor this day with the peruſal of a letter dated Nantz, 12 November, 1794, by which it appears that Maeſtaicht is certainly taken—that the ſucceſſes of the French are "better and better"— the Spaniards in one battle loſt ſeven thouſand men—Holland aſks for peace—peace is already concluded with Pruſſia— "this country, ſays the writer, begins to feel the happy effects of peace, and of jnſtice—every body may ſpeak his own ſentiments without fear, and it is believed here that the next ſpring will bring a general peace.

Pittſburgh, February 14.

On Tueſday the 3d inſtant, the following gentlemen were elected to ſerve in the Legiſlature of this State.

Senators for the diſtrict of Waſhington and Allegbeny counties.

THOMAS STOKELEY,
ABSALOM BAIRD.

Repreſentatives in the Aſſembly for Waſhington county.

WILLIAM WALLACE,
CRAIG RITCHIE,
JAMES BRICE,
BENJAMIM WHITE.

Senators for the diſtrict of Weſtmoreland and Fayette county.

WILLIAM TODD,
PRESLY C. LANE.

The late members of the Aſſembly for Weſtmoreland county, are reelected.

Clarkſburgh, August 18, 1794.

SIR,

I do myſelf the pleaſure to anſwer your repueſt reſpecting my ſentiments on the exciſe law, and the riotous party of Pennſylvania. In the firſt place, I have ever been oppoſed to the law, and have often expreſſed my ſentiments to that amount, and as far as words or remonſtrances would go, I ſhould ſtill find a freedom to exerciſe them, but upon the preſent occaſion, as to the conduct of the Pennſylvanians, I wiſh to lay neutral, and my ſincere wiſh is, that my country and fellow citizens may act upon the ſame principles.

I am, ſir, your humble ſervant,
GEO. JACKSON.

Major EDWARD M'CARTY.

The above is certified to be a true copy by Edward M'Carty.
Geo. Jackſon.

Mr. Scull,

I wiſh you to give the above letter from me to Major M'Carty a place in your next paper, expreſſing my ſentiments of the exciſe law, and the conduct of the Pennſylvanians. My reaſon for publiſhing at this late period is, becauſe I was told in public company, by a certain Baldwin Weaver, of Morgan town, at our laſt diſtrict court held there, that I had written to Major M'Carty of Hampſhire county, my ſentiments concerning the exciſe law and the rioters of Pennſylvania, and that I ſhould have declared in ſaid letter that if I did fight at all, I would fight for the rioters of ſaid ſtate againſt the exciſe law, and many other vilifying words, all of which I then denied, as I thought ſatisfied all perſons preſent of the falſity of the charge, thinking it only a ſudden and unpremeditated attack of Weaver, in order to injure my character as a public man, having about that time declared myſelf a candidate for Congreſs at our next election for this diſtrict. But I have lately been informed that he ſtill induſtriouſly perſiſts in propagating the ſame calumny; therefore, that my countrymen may judge for themſelves, I have procured an atteſted copy of the letter alluded to from Major M'Carty, which is the above, and I declare it is all I ever wrote to him on that ſubject, previous to the ſaid Weaver's diſpute with me.

I am, ſir, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant.
GEO. JACKSON.
Clarkſburgh, Harriſon county,
Virginia, Feb. 3, 1795.

The Grateful Beggar.

A FRAGMENT.

——STOP, Traveller!
Behold a being born, like thee, to live,
And yet endow'd with fortitude to die,
Were his alone the pang of poverty;
But a dear wife, now ſtarving far from hence.
Seven hungry, hapleſs children by her ſide,
A frowning world, and an ungrateful friend,
Urge him to beg—forgive a man's tears;
Aſſiſt us—ſave us—pity my deſpair.
A fellow mortal ſues to thee for bread,
Invites thy charity.
Perhaps thou art an huſband, and a father;
Think if thy babes, like mine, dejected lay,
And held their little hands to thee for food,
What would'ſt thou have me do, wer't thou like me,
Driven to diſtreſs like mine? So! then befriend;
Make our ſad cauſe your own—I aſk no more—
————God ſpeed thee on thy way?
May plenty ever ſit within thy houſe;
If thou haſt children Angels guard their ſteps;
Health ſcatter roſes round each little cheek,
And Heav'n at laſt reward thy ſoul with bliſs—
He's gone—and left his purſe within my hands;
Thou much deſired, thou often ſought in vain.
Swift let me fly upon the wings of love,
And bear the bleſſing to my fainting babes;
Then, gently take Louiſa in my arms,
And whiſper to the mourner happieſt news.

WHIMSICAL ANECDOTE:

Samuel Baldwyn, a gentlemen of Hampſhire, England, had, by his will in the year 1736, ordered, that after his deceaſe, his body ſhould be thrown into the ſea beyond the Needles, which was accoringly complied with. On making enquiry into his motives for the ſingular diſtribution of his remains, it was diſcovered, that he made it for the purpoſe of diſappointing a young wife, who had frequently aſſured him, by way of *conſolation* that ſhe ſhould *dance upon his grave.*

⁂ The Inhabitants of the Borough of Pittſburgh, are requeſted to attend a meeting to be held at the Court-houſe on Monday Evening next, the 16th inſtant, at ſix o'clock, to take into conſideration the aſſize of Bread.

James Clow, Town Clerk.
February 13, 1795.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

In the Stone Houſe, Second ſtreet,

HAS juſt received a general aſſortment of Groceries, Hats, Books, Stationary, &c. which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh or approved of country produce.

And as he has waited with uncommon patience for thoſe who have been long indebted to him, he now gives notice, that unleſs they come and pay up their accounts before the middle of March next, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into other hands ſo as to enforce a collection.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 12, 1795.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to Andrew Watſon and Co. and who do not ſettle with Andrew Watſon or William Semple before the above mentioned time, may expect their accounts will be put into ſuit.

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of Jacob Bowman and Co. being diſſolved on the 24th inſtant, all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid firm are deſired to bring them in, and thoſe who are indebted are earneſtly requeſted to make payment without delay to the ſubſcriber.

JACOB BOWMAN.
Brownſville, 26th Jan. 1795.

JACOB BOWMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening and daily expects a large and general aſſortment of WET and DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and enſuing ſeaſon, which he will diſpoſe of on the very loweſt terms for caſh, and approved country produce.

Brownſville, Jan. 26, 1795.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to take notice, that his books are lodged with William Meetkerke, Eſq. in the town of Waſhington, who is authoriſed to ſettle all his accounts.

A. BAIRD.
February 6, 1795.

Apprentices Indentures for ſale at this Office.

Philadelphia and Pittſbur
MAILS.

PROPOSALS will be received
the General Poſt Office until
31ſt day of March next, incluſive
for carrying the Mails of the Uni
States between Philadelphia and Pit
burgh, the times of arrival and d
parture to be as follow :—
Receive the Mail at Philadelph
every Saturday at half paſt elev
o'clock in the forenoon and deliver
at Pittſburgh every Friday at noon.
Returning, receive the mail at Pitt
burgh every Friday at five o'clock
the afternoon, and deliver it at Ph
ladelphia the next Friday at noon.
Note 1. The contract will be ma
to commence on the 18th day of Apr
next, and continue in force until th
1ſt day of April 1799.
Note 2. Should the hours of r
ceiving and delivering the mail b
found inconvenient to the public, th
Poſt Maſter General may at any tim
change them, provided that if ſuc
changes ſhould prove injurious to th
contractors, they ſhall not be mad
without an adequate compenſation pr
viouſly ſtipulated.
Note 3. For every hour's delay i
delivering the mail at Pittſburgh an
Philadelphia after the times preſcribe
the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar
And no excuſes to ſave a forfeitur
for delays ſhall be admitted, unleſ
reaſonable proof be produced to th
Poſt Maſter General, that the delay
were occaſioned by the impaſſibility o
rivers.
Note 4. The contractors ſhall b
reſponſible for the fidelity of the per
ſons, to whom they entruſt the mail
General Poſt Office, Philadelphia, January 29, 1795.

Came to the houſe of the ſub-
ſcriber on the 2d inſt. a re
Cow, with a white face an
two black ſpots on each ſid
of her mouth, with a whit
belly and both hind feet whit
juſt above the hoof. The
owner is deſired to come,
prove property, pay charges,
and take her away. The ſai
cow had a calf the night ſh
came to the ſubſcriber's.

JOHN M'NEAL.
Pitt. Feb. 9, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the firſt o
April next.

TWO Plantations in Allegheny
county, one adjoining land o
John Finley, Eſq. and Two Plantations in Waſhington county, wit
good improvements on each. For
terms apply to the ſubſcriber on th
waters of Peter's creek.

JOHN WALLACE.
February 13, 1795.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtat
of John Simmrall deceaſed, ar
requeſted to make immediate payment
and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid
eſtate are requeſted to bring them forward properly authenticated for ſettlement.

JOHN SIMMRALL,] Adminiſtrs.
ALEX. SIMMRALL,]
February 12, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber on the 15th of October laſt,
a bay Horſe, abut 12 years old, abou
14 hands high, very heavy made,
good deal ſaddle marked, trots an
paces. Whoever takes up ſaid horſ
and bring, him to Henry Brian's mill,
or to the ſubſcriber ſhall have th
above reward with reaſonable charg
paid by

RUEL REED.

... the creek that lays
... Monongahela upwards of
... a dwelling house, &c. on
... more than 50 acres of clear
... fence, most of which is
... A grist mill in one
... detached part of the same,
... going near spring or
... proprietor wishes more
... which may be easily
... for which a liberal price will

... be superfluous to mention,
... peculiar to this farm,
... that the goodness of its
... to the water, grist
... and town rapidly im-
... recommend it
... of a farmer, who can avail
... the advantages of soil and

... Heads, in said town, with
... will be let and may be
... at the same time. The
... and an half stories high,
... on a floor, having garret
... with stable and garden
... There is not a place on this
... mountains, now unoccupied,
... or would command
... than the said house and fer-
... Those, therefore,
... obliging easy and can
... house of accommodation,
... promote their inter-
... the same.
... terms of both Farm and
... will be easy, and made known by
... Elizabeth town, on application
... or letter.
... SAVARIE, Proprietor.
... 1795.

TO BE LET,

... a term of years as may be
... on, and possession given the
... April next, that well known
... the sign of the

... BEAR,

... PITTSBURGH.

... the information of those who
... unacquainted with its situati-
... not be amiss to inform them
... it is not inferior, if not
... to any stand in the western
... The house is 46 by 32 feet
... large hall and four rooms on
... floor, the upper story is di-
... into convenient rooms, one of
... 32 feet by 17, a good garret,
... an excellent cellar under the
... house, divided by a partition in
... middle, a good kitchen, with a
... above for servants to lodge; a
... well floored in which is an
... draw-well, that in the dryest
... produces a sufficiency of water.
... stables, is in compleat order, so
... well finished with stalls,
... will contain upwards of 15
... there is also a large yard
... with a horse shed therein
... long, and a garden adjoining,
... order; there is also seven
... ground convenient, four of them
... clover, all very rich and
... which will be also
...
... would not suit
... but a man of credit and
... none other need apply. A
... quantity of furniture will
... For terms apply to the
... premises.
... M'MASTERS.
... January 22, 1795.

... HETH,

... just received and now opening
... Monongahela, near camp,
... general assortment of
... GOODS & GROCERIES,
... which will be
... reduced prices for

... the Printer ... having ... and ... manner ... defects of ... he is induced to give a further time, ... hopes that those who are disposed to discharge their engagements will do so. He therefore gives to the 17th of March next; after which time all accounts of more than one year's standing, will be put in a way of speedy recovery. The sums individually due are trifling, but to the aggregate of importance to him, and as he has no other resource to defray the expences attendant on publishing a Gazette, &c. he flatters himself no candid person will reflect on his conduct.

Produce will be received, if delivered to *Col. Canon, Canonsburgh; Capt. Henry Rankin, Racoon,* or *John Henderson, Esq. Mingo Bottom*; and if any should chuse to pay cash, they may leave it with the above named gentlemen, or with *William Meetkerke, Esq. Washington; William M'Kinley, Esq. West Liberty*; and produce or cash will be received at the *Printing Office, Pittsburgh.* Those subscribers on the route lately rode by *Isaac Pearce,* will pay him to the first of January, 1795. It is expected he will call on them in the course of a week or two.

The Printer returns his grateful thanks to those subscribers whose punctuality in paying has enabled him to continue the publication of the Gazette, and with pleasure mentions, that the PRINTING TYPE he expected at Philadelphia, is arrived there, and flatters himself that in the course of a few weeks he will be enabled to present the Pittsburgh Gazette to the public in an entire new letter, of a small size, and assures them, that his endeavors shall not be wanting to make it useful and entertaining.

JOHN SCULL.

Printing Office, Pittsburgh,
January 27, 1795.

John & Samuel Colhoun,

HAVE *just received a fresh assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which are now opening at their Store in Market street, near the Old Market, and will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, oats, whiskey, beeswax, and tallow.*

Those indebted to the said firm are requested to settle and pay their accounts, notes, &c. before the first of February —otherwise they may expect no further indulgence.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21, 1795.

TO BE SOLD AT

JOHN MARIE's

Dwelling House, the following Articles, which he will sell reasonable.

BEST Coniac Brandy,
Best Jamaica spirits and shrub,
Madeira wine,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Coffee and Chocolate.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 7, 1795.

JOHN IRWIN,

Has just received and is opening at his Store, a neat & general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1794.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has just opened a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1794.

... Reward.

R... *living in Ohio county, ... Negro ... about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout and strong made, and not very black, has a remarkable scar near the middle of his breast, occasioned by a burn, has also a scar on one of his ankle bones on the inside, occasioned by the cut of an axe; ... took with him a good fur hat, high crowned, an old regimental coat, blue and red, light blue linsey trowsers, but I expect he has other cloaths that I can not describe. He can read and write some, and perhaps may attempt to forge a pass.—Whoever takes up and secures said Negro so that the subscriber may get him again shall receive the above reward.*

ROBERT WOODS.

January 6, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

For Cash only.

A likely Negro Man, 19 years old, understands the farming business, and drives a team well—also, a Negro woman, aged 25 years, with a female child two years old. The two Negroes understand their business as well as any of their colour in the country. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Ohio county, near West Liberty.

DAVID CHAM[illegible]

December 7, 1795.

THE *subscriber, next door to Wilsons Ferry, has received a neat assortment of GOODS calculated for the season, which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, or Country Produce. He has also for sale the best assortment of INDIAN GOODS which has appeared at this place for many years, which he will dispose of cheap for Cash or good Peltry.*

JAMES G. HERON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1794.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Has just received a fresh assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

which are now opening at his store in Water street, and he will sell them on the lowest terms for cash, country produce, deer skins, & all kinds of furs.

Pittsburgh, Dec: 25. 1794.

JEREMIAH BARKER,

HAS just received, and is now opening for sale, a large and general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE* —which he is obliged to sell low in order to raise money to pay carriages.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 7, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of CLARKE and COOKE, of Washington, having dissolved by mutual consent on the eighth day of October last, this is therefore to inform those having unsettled accounts with said firm to produce them for settlement, and those in arrears are desired to pay off their respective balances to Samuel Clarke, at his store formerly occupied by Clarke and Cooke, who is authorised to settle the partnership accounts and who presumes greater indulgence cannot be expected by any honest man than they have already experienced.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

N. B. Samuel Clarke continues his store as usual, and in addition intends keeping constantly on hand a regular and well assorted supply of CASTINGS.

Washington, Dec. 25, 1794.

Notice is hereby given

to all those indebted to the subscriber to come and pay off their accounts before the first day of February next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

WILLIAM [illegible].

Dec. 18, 1794.

... *Reward.*

HAVE just ...
GROCERIES, ...
HARDWARE, in the ...
by Mr. James ...
they are determined to ...
reduced prices for cash or ...
duce.

Pittsburgh, Dec. ...

Public No...

THE *partnership of* ...
ingham being this day ...
mutual consent, all ...
said partnership are ...
payment to Abraham ...
who is hereby fully ...
said accounts and give ...
same. The stock of ...
on hand, will be sold ...
Earl on the 23d day ...
public vendue. The ...
made known, and ...
W. Earl and A. ...

WILLIAM ...
JOHN ...

Pittsburgh, January ...

Whereas I purchased ...
from a certain Samuel ...
Mifflin township, Allegheny ...
and gave a note of ...
before the first of April ...
whereas there is a ...
the United States of ...
lars and eighty four ...
being entered in June ...
to law, while in the possession ...
Robinson. I hereby forwarn ...
sons from taking an assignment ...
note as I am determined not ...
until said sum is discharged ...
States, or discounted from ...

THOMAS FO...

Dec. 29, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ...
living in Mifflin ...
legheny county, a servant ...
JACOB HARRIS, 5 feet ...
ches high, round face, dark ...
a thick set fellow, had on ...
went away a sailor's jacket ...
twilled light coloured ...
jacket of the same, buckskin ...
blue stockings, new shoes and ...
plated buckles, a square ...
and a red silk handkerchief ...
neck. Whoever takes up said ...
and secures him in any jail ...
master may get him again ...
the above reward paid by

WILLIAM REED, ...

Dec. 4, 1794.

LOSR at the house of ...
Cavett, about 20th of Dec. ...
a GERMAN FLUTE ...
joints and six silver keys, ...
the top joint was metal ...
ivory screw on the top— ...
Potter, London, and one of ...
marked *patent*—A case of ...
makers name, Clark—and ...
ped silk Handkerchief. Who...
the above articles to the ...
Cavett, or the Printer hereof ...
ceive three dollars, and ...
asked. It is requested, if ...
articles be offered for sale, ...
be stopped, and notice ...
the above places.

Pittsburgh, January ...

All persons indebted ...
subscriber are hereby ...
ed to make payment ...
before the first day ...
ry next, and those ...
to the estate of John ...
deceased, are desired ...
payment immediately ...
longer indulgence ...
case, will be given.

WM. MEETK...

Washington, Dec. ...